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     STATE OF NEW YORK
     CITY OF WHITE PLAINS
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                Minutes of
            City of White Plains
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      Open Space Recreation District
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              Public Hearing
            September 4, 2012
                 7:30 PM
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                City Hall
             255 Main Street
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          White Plains, New York
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     PRESENT:
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          MAYOR THOMAS M. ROACH
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     COMMON COUNCIL MEMBERS:
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          HONORABLE BENJAMIN BOYKIN, II
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          HONORABLE DAVID BUCHWALD
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          HONORABLE MILAGROS LECUONA
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          HONORABLE DENNIS E. KROLIAN
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          HONORABLE BETH N. SMAYDA
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          HONORABLE JOHN M. MARTIN
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    ALSO PRESENT:
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          MS. ANNE McPHERSON
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               Secretary to the Common Council
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                   PUBLIC HEARING
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          MAYOR ROACH: Item 37 is a public
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     hearing on the Draft Generic
     Environmental Impact Statement in
     relation to the proposed Open Space
     Recreational District, an amendment to
the 1997 Comprehensive Plan as amended,
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     in relation to land use and environmental
     regulations and modifications to the
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     zoning map.
          MR. MARTIN: I move that the public
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     hearing be opened.
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          COUNCIL PRESIDENT SMAYDA: Second.
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          MAYOR ROACH: All in favor?
          COUNCILMAN BUCHWALD: Aye.
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          COUNCILWOMAN LECUONA: Aye.
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          COUNCILMAN KROLIAN: Aye.
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          COUNCILMAN BOYKIN: Aye.
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          COUNCIL PRESIDENT SMAYDA: Aye.
          COUNCILMAN MARTIN: Aye.
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          MAYOR ROACH: Opposed?
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          (No response).
          MAYOR ROACH: The hearing is open.
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          I know we have a list of people who
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     signed in to comment on this. Before we
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get started, I have a brief statement and then I'm going to ask Commissioner Habel to give a brief statement.

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 On June 20, 2011, the Planning Department submitted to the Common Council a proposed amendment to the Zoning Ordinance regarding the creation of a new zoning district, the Open Space Recreation District.

This proposed district would include: One, a portion of Fenway in White Plains; two, Westchester Hills Golf Club; three, property at 400 Ridgeway now owned by the French American School of New York; four, Maple Moor Golf Course; and five, the Hutchinson River Parkway land in White Plains.

These parcels are shown on the City's Comprehensive Plan land use map as having a specifically identified open space character. The Common Council declared itself to be the lead agency for the environmental review of proposed amendments to the Zoning Ordinance

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Comprehensive Plan and other land use regulations as necessary to establish the Open Space Recreation District, OSRD, described in the proposed zoning amendment.

As part of its environmental review, the Common Council determined that the proposed OSRD zoning and related land use amendments might have significant adverse impacts on the environment and directed that a Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement, DGEIS, be prepared.

The Common Council adopted a detailed scoping document to guide the preparation of the DGEIS. The Common Council also retained the firm of VHB Engineering Surveying and Landscape Architecture to prepare a DGEIS for the Proposed Open Space Recreation District based upon the adopted scoping document.

VHB prepared a preliminary OSRD DGEIS. At its August 6, 2012 meeting, the Common Council determined that the DGEIS was complete and authorized the

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issuance of a notice of completion of the DGEIS, and scheduled a public hearing regarding the OSRD DGEIS to be held on September 4, 2012, at 7:30 p.m., which will be adjourned to October 1, 2012, at 7:30 p.m. in the Common Council Chambers.

The Common Council also scheduled a period to receive written comments on the DGEIS through October 11, 2012 at 5 p.m.

The DGEIS is available for review at the White Plains Library and on the City's website. The public is encouraged to comment on the Open Space Recreation District, DGEIS, this evening or at the hearing on October 11th, at the adjourned

public hearing on October 11th, or in 18 writing within the written comment 19 period. 20 You may both comment at the hearing and submit written comments. However, if 21 22 you wish to comment on the DGEIS, it is 23 not necessary to comment at a meeting and in writing; one or the other can be done, 24 25 or both. Your comments will be noted 0006 1 PUBLIC HEARING 2 regardless of whether it is at a meeting 3 or only in writing. The role of the Common Council as lead agency is to listen to and read your comments. Upon completion of the public comment period, a final environmental 7 impact statement will be prepared for the review and approval of the Common 10 Council. 11 This FEIS will provide the lead 12 agency responses to the comments received 13 during this public comment period. After 14 acceptance of the FEIS and the expiration of a period of at least ten days, the 15 16 Common Council as lead agency can then 17 act on the Environmental Findings 18 Resolution which will set forth the 19 Common Council's determination of what 20 actions are most appropriate based upon 21 this environmental review. 22 At this time, I ask former 23 Commissioner of Planning Sue Habel to 24 address us with some additional detail. COUNCILMAN MARTIN: Mr. Mayor, while 25 0007 1 PUBLIC HEARING 3 MAYOR ROACH: Right. 6

she is coming up there, just for a point of clarification, the hearing tonight is proposed to be adjourned to October 1st.

COUNCILMAN MARTIN: With the common period ending October 11th.

MAYOR ROACH: Right. You are right. There is a typo in the script.

Former Commissioner Habel.

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COMMISSIONER HABEL: I'm not giving

back my proclamation, I love it.

I would like to take a few minutes this evening and describe to you where the Planning Department is in its review of the DGEIS. We, as did other City departments and the public, received copies of the DGEIS after the Common Council had accepted it as complete, and the notice of completion was issued and these hearings were scheduled.

We are in the process of that review at this time, but felt it was important to give you some of our preliminary thinking so you will have some idea about

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that. And we will continue to work on that, and also, ourselves, listen to all the comments from the public which you will be hearing, and see how those relate to some of the issues that we have

identified.

The 1997 Comprehensive Plan identified the parcels in this DGEIS as significant open space, of significant open space character in the City. And particularly of importance to what are referred to as the outer area neighborhoods, which are located primarily south of Bryant Avenue.

And the study area for the DGEIS encompassing these parcels is basically parcels south of Bryant Avenue. The five parcels along with others owned by the City as parks or by the school district are indicated on the Comprehensive Plan land use map as open space parcels.

Not only are these parcels important to the open space character of the City, they also contain significant

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environmentally sensitive features, and their importance in relationship to the storm water drainage, storm water management, and drainage system for both the City and regional drainage basin which they are located.

The Open Space Recreation District was recommended by the Planning Department after the Department had analyzed numerous zoning regulations from a wide range of municipalities which contained large tracts of open space in either public or private ownership which also contained significant environmental features.

The Planning Department recognized when they submitted the zoning — proposed zoning — that while it benefitted the community in terms of allowing the establishment of active and passive recreation uses that preserved open space character, they might have different significant adverse impacts.

And the Planning Department

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therefore recommended that the open space zoning be subject to a full environmental review in which the Common Council concurred, and the Common Council directed the preparation of the generic environmental impact statement — which as Mayor Roach summarized — the full environmental review was prepared by the City's consultant.

You received copies of it, reviewed it, discussed it with staff, determined it to be complete August 6th, and then scheduled the hearings, beginning with this one this evening.

So with respect to the Planning Department's comments on this, in the process of our review, the Planning Department, as I said, will continue its review and review of comments from the public. But we have a few comments, as I said, that we would like to make tonight.

Our initial review can be summarized as follows: First, the DGEIS analysis of each of the five sites indicates that the 0011

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Fenway site, the Fenway Golf Course site, is substantially below the 100-acre minimum size for lot area proposed in the Open Space Recreation District zoning.

The Planning Department agrees with the conclusion of the DGEIS, that this site is too small for the development of an active recreation facility as contemplated in the proposed zoning. However, it remains appropriate for certain proposed alternatives, particularly the reduced residential density single family R1-60 zoning alternative.

And we will continue our examination of that site in terms of this proposal, and the other alternatives which were suggested.

With respect to the Hutchinson River Parkway land, which was one of the other -- the second of the five parcels that were looked at, sites that were looked at in this DGEIS review, the open space quality of that parcel is primarily

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for the portion located in White Plains, is primarily the steep slopes that are not directly accessible from White Plains because they are off the parkway itself, or accessible only in small parcel areas, within a line of single family homes along the parkway.

The Planning Department therefore agrees with the DGEIS that this property is also not appropriate for consideration for mapping of the proposed Open Space Recreation District. And we feel that the DGEIS has demonstrated that this parcel is not appropriate for that zoning, but also may —— will continue to be looked at in terms of the alternatives that were proposed.

The development of active recreation facilities at the other three locations, which are the Westchester Hills Golf Club, Maple Moor Golf Course, and the site owned by the French American School of New York, all of which exceed 100 acres, are possible for development

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pursuant to the Open Space Recreation District.

However, although the type of development permitted in the Open Space Development District is possible in these three outer area sites of over one hundred acres, the DGEIS demonstrates that there are certain adverse, potential adverse impacts including but not limited to traffic, noise, lighting, and storm water management drainage.

The Planning Department is examining these potential adverse impacts and their potential significance. And we will be reporting back to you as we continue our review.

 And as I said at the beginning, we will be getting back to you with a full review before the end of the comment period.

We are also examining in detail the alternatives included in the DGEIS. And at this time the Planning Department believes that the lower density single

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family residential district R1-60, in a conservation development format, which conservation development is the cluster format that is provided for under our Zoning Ordinance at Section 5.7 of the Zoning Ordinance, that in a conservation development format, the R1-60 district proposed alternative addresses the open space preservation concerns stated in the Comprehensive Plan, and does not appear to have the magnitude and type of potential adverse impacts possible with the open space residential zoning, and deserves therefore further consideration.

We will provide the Council with our further detailed analysis, but we wanted to advise you at this time that we are looking seriously at the alternatives. We have gone through the document. We are looking at it in detail. But rather than waiting until the end, we wanted to give you an idea of what direction we were going. And particularly, with respect to that which we should be

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analyzing in an environmental impact statement, and that is the potential for significant adverse impact and whether they can or cannot be mitigated. Thank you.

MAYOR ROACH: Thank you. At this time, what we have is we have a sign—in sheet where everyone signed in that wishes to comment. We will run through that sign—in sheet. The Clerk will call those who have signed in and wish to comment during the public hearing in the order which they signed in.

Then at the conclusion of that, anyone here that did not sign in, we will then offer that to them. We are going to ask that you keep your comments within five minutes as a sign of respect to the other people in the room. We will try to give everyone the opportunity to be heard this evening. We have a number of people who have asked to be heard.

So with that in mind, Madam Clerk, please read the first person. $\ensuremath{\,^{\circ}}$

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MS. MCPHERSON: Ned Sullivan.

MAYOR ROACH: It was asked that everyone please state your name and residence address, and agency affiliation, if any.

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MR. SULLIVAN: Good evening Mr. Mayor and Members of the Common Council. I'm Ned Sullivan, I'm President of Scenic Hudson, based in Poughkeepsie, New York. I am here today in that capacity, so rather than my residential address, I think that's the relevant background.

Founded in Westchester County almost 50 years ago, Scenic Hudson has worked to preserve and restore open space throughout the Hudson Valley. We have conserved more than 30,000 acres and created and enhanced more than 50 parks and preserves, including many in Westchester, Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sleepy Hollow, and Peekskill.

On a personal note, before Scenic Hudson, I worked in both business and

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government including service as Deputy Commissioner of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

While Scenic Hudson's primary focus is on riverfront communities, my staff and I are represented on several regional boards, including the Hudson River Valley Greenway. A few years ago, I chaired a task force appointed by the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation on steps that could be taken to make the State Environmental Quality Review Act more efficient without compromising public participation or environmental protection.

I am here tonight to respectfully ask a few questions about the Open Space Recreation District, specifically as it relates to the Greens to Green Conservancy proposed by the French American School of New York at the former Ridgeway Country Club.

Scenic Hudson will be testifying in the upcoming public hearing on that 0018

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project, and will be expressing our support for the Conservancy while urging you, the Mayor and the Council, to give the entire project the hard look that SEQRA requires.

We understand that some residents have concerns about traffic and the impact that the school and Conservancy may have on their property and neighborhoods, and would encourage careful analysis before drafting an environmental impact study, so any unacceptable impacts can be identified, eliminated, or mitigated.

Scenic Hudson will be expressing its support for the Conservancy for a number of reasons. It will transform a closed

84-acre former golf course into a public 20 nature preserve in an area with as many 21 as 30 public and private golf courses. 22 It will protect and rehabilitate wildlife 23 habitat by eliminating the impacts of pesticides and chemical fertilizers needed for a golf course. It will 0019

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restore and protect water resources.

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The Conservancy would also conserve water resources by eliminating the need for extensive irrigation. It will open to the public beautiful scenic resources, and create -- as I understand it -- the largest permanent conservation easement within the City of White Plains. It will promote good urban planning and sustainable design. Finally, it will support community health.

Based on my preliminary review of the Open Space Recreation District, it seems that FASNY's project embraces and incorporates the goals of this regulatory proposal.

What has confused me is why the FASNY project would be subject to this regulatory overlay at a time when the school and the Conservancy are in the middle of a SEQRA review.

The special use permit process for which the Common Council is the lead agency would seem to provide the optimal

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regulatory context for reviewing the very specific targeted plans that the FASNY has proposed, and for addressing and mitigating any impact that will be associated with that project.

FASNY has set very high standards in SEQRA reviews to date, meeting and exceeding many of the recommendations of the DEC Commissioner's Task Force I mentioned earlier, in making SEQRA more efficient without compromising environmental public review.

FASNY has hosted roughly 100 meetings with environmental organizations, community members, and others, to share and gain input on its plan, apart from and in advance from the SEQRA process.

It has developed a comprehensive draft environmental impact statement. And as you know, you conducted a scoping session with appropriate public hearings and the opportunity for the public to comment.

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PUBLIC HEARING MS. MCPHERSON: Five minutes, sir. MR. SULLIVAN: So with all this background, my recommendation is that you take a hard look at whether this additional regulatory overlay is necessary or could be set aside as it relates to the FASNY project, with the No

Action Alternative that you have identified as the appropriate action. 10 11 Thank you so much. MAYOR ROACH: Thank you. MR. SULLIVAN: I have copies of my 12 13 14 testimony. 15 MS. MCPHERSON: Thank you. 16 Harriet Baker. MS. BAKER: Thank you. My name is 17 Harriet Baker. I live at 17 Hathaway 18 Lane in White Plains. What I would like 20 to start with is that one of the 21 statements that this gentlemen made I 22 think is incorrect. This request for a change in the 23 zoning, I think preceded the purchase of 25 the FASNY property. So I think the order 0022 1 PUBLIC HEARING that he is suggesting is incorrect. 2 Why is it so important that we have this type of zoning? The first reason is that this is one of the last large tracts of land -- as Ms. Habel said -- there are only three large tracts that are left in White Plains. So it's important to 9 preserve this area. The second thing is that we have to plan for the future. The FASNY bought 10 11 the Ridgeway. What will happen to the 12 others? So we have to think in the 13 future and plan for, again, other golf 14 courses closing. Once these large tracts of land are gone, they are gone forever. 15 16 17 And I think the recognition of the Greenway honoring Jack Harrington is very 18 19 important in this respect. Jack fought the sale of the rail 20 21 site properties, and I was involved in that as well. And those properties are 22 gone, so the Greenway is diminished by that, the loss of those properties. So I 24 25 think we have to think in those terms as 0023 PUBLIC HEARING 1 3 Lastly, the importance of the traffic, the noise, the pollution that will come with development as the FASNY plan, I think, is important. I think we have to plan not to do this sort of thing 8 to the environment and the neighborhoods. Lastly, it's our other cities. The 10 change in the storm water will affect not only White Plains -- the drainage -- but 11 12 it will affect Mamaroneck and other 13 downstream parts of the County. So I 14 would like to say that, please, it's 15 wrong to develop this land in any way. I would like to see it preserved as open 16 space. Thank you. 17 MAYOR ROACH: Thank you. 18 MS. MCPHERSON: Ed Beane. 19 $\mbox{MR. BEANE:}$ Good evening. My name is Edward Beane. I am here in support of 20 21

the FASNY project and in support of the

Conservancy. I have a rather different and maybe unique perspective on this,

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25 because one of the alternative uses 0024

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discussed in the DEIS was to maintain the project or to maintain the former Ridgeway property as a golf course, a privately managed and privately owned golf course.

And I am a 35-year member or was a 35-year member of the Club and am still on the Board of Directors. And if there was some way economically viable to keep that property as a golf course, we would have done it. The uniqueness of my perspective is that I was on the Board and I actually spent over two years trying to sell Ridgeway Country Club; first trying to keep it as a golf course as a member of the Board, then trying to sell it and trying to sell it to someone or some entity who would maintain it as a golf course.

And during that over two years, we had two very, very fine brokers. We advertised it, in accordance with the sort of playbook of brokers, to a number of different entities, perspective golf

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course owners, private —— we even had at one point a transaction with the City of White Plains for a publicly—owned golf course. That did not work because of economics as far as I was concerned.

We had an enormous number of offers, a lot of whom were not serious, some of which were serious. But when it came time to either go through and get the financing or otherwise come up with the wherewithal to actually do it, the offers fell through.

I have file drawers full of contracts with various entities, one of which believe it or not was the City of White Plains, a proposed contract. None of those transactions would work because quite frankly they were not economically viable. As much as I wanted to believe as a member of Ridgeway, as a member of the Board of Directors of Ridgeway, that there would be a viable club, or the possibility of a viable club, it just did not happen.

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And the most viable offers, none of which we actually ended up accepting, were offers for either assisted living facilities, residential, combination offers, of course all subject to approvals.

So I will tell you because I lived it, a golf course — whether it's private or public on that site — did not work. I really wish it had. Thank you for your time.

MAYOR ROACH: Thank you Mr. Beane. MS. MCPHERSON: Frances Jones.

MAYOR ROACH: Just to highlight, tonight we are here for the Open Space Recreational District public hearing. Ms. Jones.

MS. JONES: Thank you for the clarification. That's what I was going to talk about, I think. In 2010, before most of us had even heard about FASNY --I certainly had not -- at the time I was the President of the Concerned Citizens For Open Space and Co-President of the 0027

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Council of Neighborhood Associations. And we got together with a group from Eco Neighbors, observing the need to protect the country club property in the event of financial problems as has materialized.

We got together and we wrote a fairly lengthy document and submitted the proposal to the City of White Plains in 2010 asking for a new Open Space Recreational District. I assume you are not using our plan, but I commend you nevertheless for taking this upon yourselves and coming up with your own version, working on your own version towards this objective.

White Plains is only approximately ten square miles, and we know there is very limited true green open space remaining in our City. Every effort, every effort must be made to preserve as much of this remaining open space as possible.

As Harriet mentioned, once it's gone

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it's gone. You are not going to get it back. White Plains was recently listed as one of the Top 50 Best Small Cities in the USA. And two of the reasons that I read recently that were given were our bike lanes and our hiking trails. So clearly they are looking at things like open space and this land should be preserved, if possible, as park land as much as possible.

Now I did receive the document from the City. And I read it over and tried my best to understand it. One of the things mentioned was this new R1-60 housing. Now I would prefer obviously not to see that because, again, once a housing development is put in, you lose your open space and you are never going to get it back, not ever.

The problem -- they also mentioned private schools. The problem with allowing a private school includes that only a relatively small group of people -- and most of them not even from

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White Plains in the case of FASNY -would benefit from the use of this space within the City of White Plains. They

would benefit from the City's services, while causing inconveniences to those of us who live here, while not contributing by paying taxes.

 This has to be a major consideration. Now two of the country clubs border on Ridgeway, a narrow country road. And whatever is allowed on one side of this road, stop signs, turning lanes and so on, would ultimately have to be permitted on the other side as well if another school or such was built over there.

How can you say yes to one side, and later deny the other. So you do have to think about the cumulative impact if all of these open spaces were ultimately developed in this way. So that would be double jeopardy, maybe even triple jeopardy, and it would truly negatively impact the character of the road, the

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neighborhood, and as Ms. Habel mentioned before, it would impact our traffic and our noise and our storm water management. And the lighting at night.

Now, in my opinion, ideally the best use of the land would be one hundred percent preserved for park land or similar for the benefit of all of the citizens of White Plains.

Now we live here in White Plains and I think the issues of the citizens of White Plains should be given priority over other groups that are coming in, no matter how knowledgeable they may be about open space along the Hudson River or in other parts of the State or County, unless they live in White Plains and particularly in the neighborhoods impacted, the southern neighborhoods such as I live in. I think we should be given — our thoughts — I think our opinions should stand more weight. Sorry, but I do think that is the case.

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A lot of things that have been done

up county, there is a lot more open space up county than here, quite frankly.

Other options I think we should pursue would include contacting the New York Botanical Gardens to see if they could perhaps come in and do something with us. The senior citizens —

MS. MCPHERSON: Five minutes.

MS. JONES: -- or a Stone Barn type of organization. Even an arts center.

Furthermore, if the City owned or was affiliated with any of this, we could charge an admission fee to help with the cost of such an operation. Thank you.

MAYOR ROACH: Thank you Ms. Jones. MS. MCPHERSON: Michael Zarin.

MR. ZARIN: Good evening Mayor Roach and Members of the City Council. I would beg your indulgence to go over some of the time. The French American School purposely chose not to present a number of speakers tonight, and to try to limit our comments primarily to the substance of the DGEIS.

Before I begin my substantive SEQRA testimony, I do want to reiterate that it's FASNY's continued firm position that the unprecedented lot coverage and yard set backs in particular contained in the proposed OSRD and analyzed in the DGEIS, are not only the most extreme lot yard

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proposed OSRD and analyzed in the DGEIS, are not only the most extreme lot yard constraints I have ever experienced in Municipal Zoning Code, but would render the proposed FASNY school unbuildable, leave the property realistically with little if any use or economic value, and would create unnecessary and unwarranted regulations that would fly in the face of

established State law prohibiting the restrictive zoning for schools.

I apologize, I truly do, if this appears overly harsh and contentious. However, if this legislation was not

formally on the table, there would be no reason for this kind of a dialogue. We would be having a legitimate and substantive land use discussion as part

24 substantive land use discussion as par
25 of the normal SEQRA process regarding
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FASNY's proposal for the Ridgeway property in particular, based upon the exhaustive DGEIS prepared and required by the City Council.

If fact now, the OSRD is only applicable to three sites in the City, one being inapplicable on its face, Maple Moor, since it is a county-owned and dedicated park land, and does not meet the criteria or require the protection contemplated under the OSRD.

Regarding the subject DGEIS, first respectively, there is no rational zoning or meaningful SEQRA analysis of only including the Ridgeway property, Westchester Hills and Maple Moor, and excluding the other two large properties in the immediate area containing, quote, significant open space elements and similarly situated in the same category as Ridgeway in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

For the DGEIS to conclude that Burke and New York Hospital were excluded from $\,$

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the provisions of the OSRD because, quote, both of these medical facilities play important roles in the local economy, and thus as a result were not considered to be appropriate to be rezoned to proposed OSRD, close quote, frankly makes no planning and legal sense, and could not pass the most minimal equal protection and due process

standards.

Does this Council truly believe that schools do not play an important role on a municipality's economy, or that medical institutions should be protected but not schools? Where is there any supporting rationale or credible documentation in the DGEIS for this premise?

Indeed numerous schools are located in residential areas throughout the City as previously raised by FASNY during the scoping hearing. Where does the DGEIS analyze the impact of schools in general have on, quote, the quality of life in residential neighborhoods in White

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Plains, or as stated in the DGEIS, quote, particularly in neighborhoods adjoining the subject properties.

Where is it demonstrated, does the DGEIS take a hard look, as we saw in the scoping, that schools in general in any way, quote, adversely impact the quality of life in residential neighborhoods so as to require the so-called protections or constraints invoked within especially the lot coverage and set back requirements of the OSRD.

We hope by now the Council recognizes that FASNY fully supports and embraces the stated objective of the OSRD as articulated in the GDEIS under the chapter Purpose and Need, quote, to maintain the community's quality of life by preserving the open space character of the property. To demonstrate the purpose and need for the OSRD, the DGEIS must assess the public need for the proposed action, OSRD, as articulated against its impacts. That is the whole premise of

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SEQRA.

The DGEIS similarly should analyze, under fundamental constitutional requirements, why the OSRD is a valid exercise of the City's police power. Does it have a legitimate governmental purpose? Or particularly relevant here, is there a reasonable relation between the ends sought to be achieved by the regulation and the means to achieve such end.

Thus, the first step missing from the DGEIS is to identify the most likely realistic plan No Action Alternative to the Ridgeway site as the baseline, i.e., the FASNY school proposal. What would be built on the Ridgeway site if there was no OSRD zoning change, including the restricted zoning lot and coverage.

The OSRD must then be compared to and analyzed in relation to this No Action Alternative to understand its impact. To identify a hypothetical residential subdivision on the Ridgeway

 $\begin{array}{c} & \text{PUBLIC HEARING} \\ \text{site as the proposed No Action} \end{array}$

Alternative as set forth in the GDEIS when there is an application pending before the Council for the school is highly speculative, and improper

segmentation.

Well established SEQRA precepts mandate when there is an application for a zoning change, the lead agency must evaluate its impacts in relation to any known site plan proposal for the site.

Most fundamental to this analysis is that the DGEIS should have first determined whether FASNY's No Action Alternative site could meet the public need and purpose of the OSRD as articulated in the DGEIS.

There is no question that the application of FASNY under the existing zoning as detailed ad infinitum in its DEIS advances the objective, quote, of maintaining the community's quality of life by preserving the open space quality of the property.

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But perhaps more important, FASNY's No Action Proposal must be compared against the quote-unquote proposed action as stated in the GDEIS, a private recreation sports complex, a public school, or private golf club, and the related potential impact, to understand the planning and legal justification for the OSRD, and again, in particular its lot and coverage set back requirements.

Nowhere is this analysis found in the DGEIS, nor can the requisite hard look analysis required under SEQRA be excused here just because the document is labeled a, quote, Generic DEIS. Not when there is in reality only two sites affected by the proposed law in the City, and one of the sites, Ridgeway, has a pending application before this lead agency.

When distilled, does anyone on the Council truly believe that the so-called proposed action in the DGEIS — what is called, quote, OSRD private recreation

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scenario, or, quote, private recreation development sports complex as described in the description of the proposed action consisting of a 55,000 square foot fitness center, ten tennis courts, five youth soccer fields, probably lighted, and 568 total parking spaces — would achieve the objectives of the OSRD more than FASNY's proposal under the No Action. That is the alternative, quote, deemed the proposed action under the GDEIS.

That assumes that in the first instance a private recreation development is even functionally or financially

feasible on the site. Nowhere in the DGEIS does it address this fundamental issue. The DGEIS only contains a developmental footprint with no analysis whatsoever whether a private entity would purchase 129 acres of prime Westchester property and build a private sports complex on six acres, or 5 percent of the land, and leave the other 95 percent, or

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100 acres, as open space.

There is also no analysis of the DGEIS as to how this private commercial sports complex would maintain or develop or manage this open space. Similarly, there is no meaningful analysis in the DGEIS of the impacts or feasibility of the so-called permitted private school of 910 students on the Ridgeway site, which we will address later.

Interestingly, the one analysis that does stand out in the DGEIS is that two combined schools accommodating approximately 1700 students, using primarily the same network, road network, as planned by FASNY, 910 students on the Ridgeway site, and 760 students in the school on the Westchester Hills site, would under the City's transportation and traffic analysis, using established traffic methodologies, require very little, if any, substantive mitigation except for some traffic signal time.

The OSRD also proposes that

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supposedly in accordance with the City's Comprehensive Plan, a private golf course club would be one of the few as of right uses at the site, yet there is not a single paragraph in the document taking the requisite hard look whether such is even feasible under current economic conditions, let alone compare its potential environmental impacts and ability to meet the objectives of the OSRD to the No Action Alternative FASNY proposed, at least as it relates to the Ridgeway site.

Nor does the DGEIS evaluate the possibility of added amenities that most private golf clubs need to survive in these times, and the reasonable impacts of those facilities on increased traffic, noise, community, and character.

Finally, why under the OSRD are private golf clubs, public schools, and religious uses principally permitted uses, and private schools only allowed by special permit. And why are golf greens

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and fairways, all artificially created, allowed under the OSRD to exist in the set backs, and not count against coverage, where ball fields such as those provided by FASNY as a private school,

whereby public schools are exempt from zoning, are not counted under the OSRD.

Where in the DGEIS does it explain the environmental or other rationale for making such distinctions in the OSRD?

Frankly, the proposed OSRD as it now stands looks very much like it's attempting to zone the user and not the use. FASNY has spent considerable resources and time in good faith complying with the City's legitimate SEQRA and other requirements concerning its special permit application.

Let's review its proposal on its merits, have a legitimate and substantive dialog on a case by case basis as is uniformly endorsed by the Courts concerning school proposals, and not get forced into this confused and — I would

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 submit —— $\operatorname{muddled}$ process regarding the $\operatorname{OSRD}_{\:\raisebox{1pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$

Thank you very much for your patience. I truly appreciate the extended time. Thank you very much.

MS. MCPHERSON: Diego Villareale.
MR. VILLAREALE: Good evening Mayor
Roach and Members of the Common Council.
My name is Diego Villareale. I am an
associate and a professional engineer
with John Meyer Consulting.

I am here tonight on behalf of the French American School of New York. I have been asked to comment on the EIS prepared for the OSRD amendments to the White Plains zoning ordinance.

In the first instance, it's important to note that the determination of the required yards identified in the EIS for the FASNY property do not appear to be consistent with the written determination we have received by the Building Department for the FASNY campus application on the same property.

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As discussed earlier by Mr. Zarin, the proposed zoning amendments will prohibit the development potential of at least the Ridgeway or FASNY property.

For example, the fronts, sides, and rear yard set backs eliminates virtually all of the usable area on two of the uniquely shaped parcels which comprise the FASNY property.

This exhibit quickly identifies the FASNY property. The red area highlights the potential usable portion of the property, excludes 100-foot wetland buffers, and the side, front, and rear yard set backs. So those red areas are really the only portions of the property that would be considered usable for development.

So you can see a majority of it is on a lower parcel adjacent to Ridgeway, then there is some parcels or pieces that

are adjacent to the ponds. The other two parcels, which extend from Gedney Esplanade to Bryant, with the side yard 0045

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setbacks that are required would render them pretty much unusable.

The proposed action in the EIS is a private recreation development consisting of a 55,000 square foot building, 568 parking spaces, ten tennis courts, and five youth soccer fields. It is noteworthy that while there are several residential alternatives identified in the document which contain graphic representations of the alternatives, the proposed EIS action does not contain a site plan illustrating the development which is somewhat unusual in the SEQRA process.

Only a plan identifying a box intended to illustrate gross land coverage permitted by the OSRD amendments was provided. Since no plan was prepared for the proposed action, we developed an illustration of the various components proposed on the FASNY property itself.

This plan represents a 55,000 square foot building which is highlighted in tan

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right there. Then there is the gray area, which represents the 568 parking spaces. There is three youth ball fields located on the first parcel, then two additional ball fields on the parcel across Hathaway Lane, and then there is the ten tennis courts also identified on the plan.

The proposed action, a private recreation scenario or development identified in the EIS and illustrated on this figure, does not even appear to meet bulk requirements identified in the zoning ordinance.

For example, the definition of gross land coverage as it reads in the proposed OSRD not only includes impervious surfaces, but it includes all developed portions of the property, and I quote, regardless of its permeability, closed

The maximum permitted lot coverage for the Ridgeway property as identified in the EIS totals no more than 275,930

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square feet. This figure illustrated to my right shows over 500,000 square feet of coverage, which includes the buildings, parking areas, tennis courts, as well as the soccer fields.

It is important to note that the proposed action does not take into account additional impervious areas such as sidewalks, loading areas, and other amenities which would undoubtedly be included in any private recreation

development proposal.

In addition, the number of parking spaces identified on the proposed action also does not appear to comply with the zoning amendment. The amendment specifically states that the maximum number of parking spaces for the uses permitted on the property is based on the total acreage of the property, less the areas designated as environmentally sensitive site features, such as wetlands and steep slopes.

The Ridgeway property is

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approximately 130 acres, twenty of which consist of environmentally sensitive site features. Based on the proposed zoning, three spaces per acre is the maximum permitted parking. Therefore only 330 spaces would be permitted, which is well below the 568 included in the proposed action.

In addition to the apparent non compliant portions of the proposed action described above, the DGEIS does not address in any way the viability of the so called proposed action.

I am just about done.

A viable private recreation facility as described in the EIS will rely on significant usage of the facility similar to other private sports complexes in the region.

For instance, the Armonk Sports Club operates from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. 7 days a week, and includes private rentals of various courts and playing fields. To accommodate this, a sports bubble is

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utilized to maximize the potential usage times of the facility. These bubbles would be similar to the one that's currently proposed in the town of Greenburgh. Since a bubble, in addition to the 55,000 square foot building, would exceed the maximum permitted building coverage, lighting would most likely be required to allow the fields to be utilized for extended periods of time to make it a successful commercial venture.

In addition, the operator of the facility of the land would be required to purchase all 130 acres, to operate only six-and-a-half acres, and maintain the balance of it as open space as contemplated under the lot coverage and set back requirements of the OSRD.

This would not provide any operators with a viable opportunity to run a successful commercial business.

Respectfully, these are fundamental issues which must be evaluated in the EIS to fully understand and analyze the

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impact of the proposed action development

under the scenario proposed. Thank you for your time this evening.

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MS. MCPHERSON: Michael Messinger.
MR. MESSINGER: Good evening Mr. Mayor and members of the Common Council. My name is Michael Messinger. I am a registered architect representing the French American School of New York. And I am a lifelong Westchester resident.

I am here tonight to comment from an architect's perspective on the viability of the proposed zoning regulations within the OSRD, as it relates to alternative uses listed for the affected properties, particularly private schools and private sports recreation facilities. I, of course, will focus on the Ridgeway property specifically.

I will start with sports facilities. The OSRD proposal, as you have heard, limits the proposed action for private sports facilities to approximately 55,000 square feet of building. Ten outdoor

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tennis courts, five outdoor playing fields.

We compared this with several well known and well established Westchester and Fairfield County facilities. Those include: Saw Mill Club, Club Fit, Armonk Indoor Sports, and Chelsea Piers Stamford as well. Most of these facilities are significantly larger than 55,000 square feet. In fact, a single bubble enclosed tennis court is about 60 feet by 120 feet, that is 7,200 square feet in area.

Most clubs have a minimum of four courts, some have many more. A bubbled soccer field is in the neighborhood of 30 to 35,000 square feet. Indoor courts and fields are what are at a premium in this market, not outdoor fields. Indoor facilities are what clubs can charge fees

Armonk Indoor Sports, as Diego mentioned, includes four bubbled courts, one bubbled soccer field, and they claim

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to cover about 46,000 square feet. They actually operate within a town park owned by the Town of North Castle. They do not own that property, they lease the facility and cover them with a bubble and charge fees for them.

Club Fit and Saw Mill Club, they do own their properties. They sit on approximately 10- to 15-acre lots. Those buildings range from 130,000 to 170,000 square feet in size, including their bubbled courts.

Chelsea Piers Stamford is new to the market, it opened in July in an old factory in Stamford. It has 360,000 square feet of program space in a 200,000 square foot footprint of a building. It

only occupies half of the building — it only takes up half of the space of the building it occupies. And it sits on 32 acres, which it shares with other tenants.

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That amounts to a building coverage of about 30 percent, and parking and

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paved areas on that site cover almost 50 percent of the remaining site.

Actually timing is everything. I got a flyer in the mail today for a new sports facility opening in Ardsley that claims — the House of Sports — it claims to be 120,000 square feet of Olympic style athletic training. Brand new, that's joining the market.

It also illustrates that 55,000 square feet is a little bit lower than what it should be for the market place. There are dozens of smaller sports operations in White Plains and the vicinity. Most of these are fitness type operations that exist as tenants within larger commercial developments. They in general have no open space associated with them.

So the data suggests that a smaller commercial sports operation would not be functionally or financially viable. It is unlikely that one could support the purchase price of the Ridgeway property

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and it would have little or no business incentive to support the parts of the site not needed for their operations as open space.

The property tax burden alone resulting from ownership of the entire property would severely limit the viability of such a business. And it seems likely that a sports developer would buy the property and attempt to subdivide it to keep the few acres needed for their sports complex and sell off the rest for other development.

So now we will move to alternative private schools. The limitations are similar to a private school developer on the site. They are limited to 113,000 square feet, which is 56,500 times 2, a two-story building covering 56,500 square feet.

We compared the statistics of several private schools in the area with similar grade range to FASNY, which is nursery through grade twelve. That keeps

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the comparison of apples to apples, because obviously bigger kids need bigger facilities than little kids.

Independent schools are not commercial enterprises per se, but they do compete with each other in the market place. They are generally not for profit

and they need to balance income and expenses just like any other enterprise.

They have a viability factor in that there is a minimum critical mass of enrollment which of course represents tuition dollars. As enrollment increases, so does the amount of money available which allows schools to offer more and better programs thus becoming more competitive with other schools.

The OSRD allows for a school of 910 students in our 113,000 square foot building. If you divide 113,000 by 900, the result is 126. That represents the number of square feet per student, which as an architect is how we measure the facilities that are provided by a private

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school. It's an excellent rule of thumb method to compare what each private school provides.

When we do master planning for independent schools, we generally target 200 square feet per student as the benchmark. We designed the FASNY complex at Ridgeway to about 193 square feet per student, slightly below our typical benchmark.

Almost done. When we were able to obtain enrollment data and estimates of square feet per student for several independent schools in the area, the range was 190 to 250 square feet per student with most well above 200.

This suggests that the OSRD enrollment allowance of 910 would need to be reduced to 560 students to achieve that 200 square foot per student bench mark.

If that was not done, a 910 square foot -- sorry -- the 910 student school within 113,000 square feet would be

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considered overcrowded. Lowering the enrollment also lowers the viability of such an operation because it creates financial constraints.

Most independent schools in this area have been around for 50 or 100 years or more. Almost all were once large estates that were bequeathed for use as independent schools, and it seems unlikely that any group would be able to fund the purchase of the property and the construction of a school facility under the constraints of the OSRD and still give away two-thirds of the property as maintained open space.

As with the sports facility scenario, it seems more likely that a school would need to subdivide their property and sell off unused portions for other development.

The French American School of New York is a well-established educational institution with the organization and

25 financial backing to create a fully
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1 PUBLIC HEARING
2 functioning educational campus which

happens to include 80 acres of publicly accessible maintained open space.

The No Action Alternative is the most, if not the only, viable alternative

before you. And the only one that will clearly preserve open space, enhance environmental quality, and enhance the strength of this community as a leader in education and quality of life. Thank

MS. MCPHERSON: Graham Trelstad.
MR. TRELSTAD: Good evening Mr.
Mayor and Members of the Common Council.
My name is Graham Trelstad. I am a
senior vice-president at AKRF, Inc.,
located here in White Plains. I am also
a resident of Westminster Ridge since
1999.

I am here tonight representing the French American School of New York. As the planner on the project team, I have been asked to comment on a couple of aspects of the environmental analysis of

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the OSRD.

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 While FASNY continues to express its objections to the proposed zoning amendments and its concern over the feasibility of alternative development scenarios, we think it is instructive for the Council to consider some of the assumptions and conclusions of the DGEIS in relation to the express purpose and need as articulated in DGEIS.

In my opinion, the purpose and need for the proposed OSRD has not been adequately defined or analyzed in the DGEIS. The DGEIS simple states, quote, in its Comprehensive Plan, the City identified a need to preserve areas of open space and open space character, unquote.

Nowhere does the DGEIS describe the steps already taken by the City to achieve that objective, including rezoning of the FASNY property from R1-12.5 to R1-30 and adoption of more stringent regulations on environmentally

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sensitive sites and features.

Nowhere does the DGEIS analyze whether existing zoning and environmental regulations are sufficient to achieve the purposes stated by the City. Nowhere does the DGEIS acknowledge that none of the public or private schools within the City of White Plains could hope to meet the stringent lot coverage standards of the OSRD.

As shown on this table, the average lot coverage for schools in White Plains is 34 percent, well above the five

percent limit that is contemplated in the OSRD. And I do have copies of these for your review later.

The DGEIS — I should also show this board here — we have exhibited this board in the past — it demonstrates several of the White Plains public and private schools, the lot coverage of those facilities, and set backs, and how the ball fields, tracks, and buildings would or would not in each case meet the

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OSRD set back standards.

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So you would find a number of non compliant uses in public schools and private schools and public parks in White Plains that would not be compliant with the proposed OSRD.

The DGEIS does describe the objectives of the City in considering the OSRD. Page 3-5 of the DGEIS states, quote, the City's objectives in carrying out the proposed action would be to maintain the community's quality of life by preserving the open space character of the golf course properties, and by controlling development, including management of storm water and traffic of the subject sites so as to protect the residential quality of the surrounding neighborhoods, unquote.

But nowhere does the DGEIS describe the specific metrics used to determine whether the open space character has been met, or whether the environmental or quality of life conditions have been

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achieved.

You have an undefined action and an undefined framework of analysis. The DGEIS does not provide you, as the decision makers, with the appropriate level of detail to make an informed decision regarding the proposed action or any of its alternatives as proposed under the current OSRD proposal.

Which brings me to alternatives. The purpose of SEQRA is to enable decision makers to evaluate a range of alternatives or options, to see which of those options achieves the stated purpose or objectives with a minimum of environmental impact.

A critical and required element of the SEQRA analysis is the definition and review of the so-called No Action Alternative. What happens if the Council decides not to move forward with the zoning changes? Can the objectives of the Council still be met with the existing zoning in place?

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Here, the No Action is not an abstract concept. The French American School proposal is the No Action

Alternative. If you decide to retain the existing zoning, FASNY's application for a special permit would be reviewed against the existing special permit standards. FASNY's DEIS carefully describes using site specific information and detailed technical studies as to how FASNY's proposal will meet all the special permit standards and avoid, minimize, or mitigate all potential environmental impacts.

Instead of acknowledging FASNY as the No Action Alternative, the OSRD DGEIS describes several infeasible alternatives for developing the subject sites. Others before me have described how each of these alternatives is infeasible from either an engineering, design, or operational point of view.

From this evaluation, we have concluded that no private enterprise or

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institution would choose to purchase 130 acres of property only to be allowed to use six-and-a-half acres, and with that use significantly constrained. No private recreational developer would willingly purchase 130 acres of land and be told that only ten tennis courts and five ball fields would be allowed, and those ball fields couldn't be used at night or enclosed in a bubble for winter time use.

No private school would purchase 130 acres of property and only be able to use six-and-a-half acres per 910 students with few outdoor recreational or educational facilities.

Thus, the analysis alternatives in the DGEIS is entirely without substance. The DGEIS does not clearly lay out how each alternative would achieve the objectives or purpose in need to protect open space character, manage storm water, or control traffic.

For your benefit, I prepared a

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summary matrix comparing the No Action Alternative to FASNY's proposal with the two alternatives evaluated in the DGEIS. I will also make copies of these available for your review later.

Using the defined purpose and objectives from the DGEIS, you can see how each of these alternatives does or does not meet the objectives of the City. From this summary matrix, it is my opinion that the FASNY proposal, the No Action Alternative, is the only alternative that successfully meets the objectives of the City of White Plains.

From this analysis you should conclude that the No Action Alternative is the proper way to proceed. In terms of preserving the open space character, FASNY would create an 84-acre Conservancy

open to the public 365 days a year from dawn to dusk that preserves the view for 70 percent of all houses surrounding the property and would have no impact on the view sheds outlined in the DGEIS.

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None of the other alternatives would result in this type of open space. In fact, each of the other alternatives would likely result in an unmaintained open space property which would devalue the residential properties surrounding the site. No one wants a hole in the ground in a residential neighborhood.

In terms of managing storm water, any redevelopment of the site would require compliance with the strict regulations of the City and New York State. What FASNY's application would do would be to make storm water infrastructure of the site part of the educational experience, available to both FASNY students and the general public.

With FASNY's application, we can learn more about restoring a site within an urban watershed and how on—site management of storm water can have benefits beyond the boundaries of the property.

In terms of controlling traffic,

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FASNY's DEIS demonstrates how a very detailed and conservative analysis of traffic can be accommodated with standard traffic mitigation measures.

FASNY has agreed to work with the City to implement new adaptive traffic signal control technologies that will enhance the City's overall ability to manage traffic along the Mamaroneck Avenue corridor and along Ridgeway. This will be a step forward for the City, not a step backward.

The other alternatives would generate comparable amounts of traffic as FASNY on weekdays, but considerably more on weekends in the case of the private recreations uses. The DGEIS, interestingly, concludes that traffic from two schools on Ridgeway totalling 1700 students could be handled with minor timing adjustments or other established traffic mitigation measures.

I have added categories on the matrix for hours of operation, noise, and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left$

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lights. These are site attributes that would contribute to the quality of life impacts. FASNY has carefully designed its project to minimize disturbance to surrounding residential properties. FASNY would not have lighting of its athletic fields and would commit to limit use of athletic fields during the evening and weekends. The private recreation

facility alternative would not be able to do the same. The demand for evening adult leagues, weekend youth tournaments, and year-round access to athletic facilities would mean that a commercial operator of a private recreational facility would almost certainly require lighting and weekend and nighttime use of its fields.

These are exactly the times when homeowners of the adjacent residential properties would be at home hoping to enjoy some peace and quiet. Even the public facilities in White Plains: Delfino, Gillie, Saxon Woods Park, the

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Highlands Middle School and the High School document the demand for lights and weekend and nighttime use.

FASNY's academic mission does not place as great an emphasis on athletics as other private schools. Thus, FASNY is comfortable limiting its use of its athletic facilities to weekdays and limited weekends.

In conclusion, and to restate my opinion expressed before, the DGEIS does not present to the Common Council a meaningful study of either the purpose and need for zoning amendments, or more importantly, of the ability of the proposed action to achieve the stated objectives.

It is further my opinion that the FASNY alternative, the No Action Alternative, is the only alternative to consider, especially with the extreme lot coverage and set back restrictions proposed that would successfully achieve the City's objectives to preserve the

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open space character of the property, to manage storm water, to control traffic, and to maintain the community's quality of life.

Thank you for your time this evening, and your consideration. And I do have copies for the clerk.

MS. MCPHERSON: Carl Wend.

(No response).

MS. MCPHERSON: Michael Daly.

MR. DALY: Good evening Mayor Roach and Members of the Common Council. It's getting late in the evening and I won't take long. My name is Mike Daly. I have been a resident of White Plains for well over 30 years.

However, I am here tonight in my capacity as President of the Board of Governors of Westchester Hills Golf Club located at 401 Ridgeway. Next year Westchester Hills celebrates its 100th anniversary. For the past 100 years, the Hills has been a positive fixture in White Plains, and we have been and remain

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a significant taxpayer to the City.

In your deliberations on the matter before you tonight, I ask you to consider the fact that Westchester Hills opposes the proposed actions under your consideration. Because we are firmly of the opinion that any further restrictions on the use or development of our property could result in a significant reduction in the appraisal or market value of the property, and as a result there could be unintended, unforeseen negative consequences from the proposed action.

These unforeseen, unintended consequences could in and of themselves render the Hills not viable in the long term as a golf club, or unmarketable in the future for other potential uses. As I stated, not to be an alarmist, the Hills will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2013.

At this point, it is our intention that Westchester Hills will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2063 — I have not

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made a reservation for myself, but those are the dates. I'm planning on being around.

No one knows what the future has in store for us. These are difficult economic times for private golf clubs. At the Hills, we firmly believe that we are now in the upswing, having just gone through a very difficult four-year period from an economic perspective.

However, as an entity, we need to know that we have options. Be it the use of our property as collateral for borrowing to get us through a difficult economic turn down the road, or the sale of a portion of the property for alternative use.

Based on the above issues, as well as others which are going to be presented by my attorney who will follow me, I firmly believe that the proposed zoning ordinance amendments to establish an Open Space Recreational District has a potentially damaging effect on our

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ability to accomplish our long-term goal to remain a White Plains private golf club.

Therefore, Westchester Hills urges the Council to consider either the No-Action Alternative of leaving the R1-30 zoning in place, or alternatively adopting one of the low density alternatives reflected in the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement, which earlier we heard former Commissioner Habel refer to.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of our issues.

MAYOR ROACH: Thank you, Mr. Daly.

MS. MCPHERSON: Seth Mandelbaum. MR. MANDELBAUM: Good evening 18 Mr. Mayor and Members of the Council. My 19 name is Seth Mandelbaum. I am a partner 20 with the law firm of McCullough 21 Goldberger & Staudt at 1311 Mamaroneck 23 Avenue. And I am also a White Plains 24 resident. 25 I am here this evening on behalf of 0074 1 PUBLIC HEARING 2 the Westchester Hills Golf Club. You just heard from the President of the club, Mike Daly. I did submit a letter to the Council this afternoon, but I would like to summarize some of the more salient points, some of which you heard 7 tonight, and some of which you may not 9 10 As you heard from Mr. Daly, Westchester Hills strongly opposes the 11 rezoning by the Council of Westchester 12 Hills' property since my client believes 13 14 such rezoning is unnecessary, unwarranted, and unsupported by the 15 16 City's Comprehensive Plan, which we have 17 heard several speakers make reference to 18 this evening; and therefore, could 19 potentially result in unconstitutional 20 regulatory taking of the property and 21 deny Westchester Hills the economically 22 viable use of its land. 23 First of all, with respect to the Comprehensive Plan, the DGEIS itself 24 25 notes that there are inconsistencies 0075 1 PUBLIC HEARING between the Comp Plan, which as you all know was adopted in 1997 and updated just six years ago in 2006. In fact, the DGEIS contemplates amending the Comprehensive Plan to address what are called, quote, inconsistencies between 8 the proposed zoning and the Comp Plan. And frankly that is sort of a 10 backwards way of zoning under New York 11 Law and general zoning principles. So we 12 urge the Council, before you move forward 13 with this proposed rezoning, to actually go back to the Comp Plan as the first 14

Comp Plan as adopted in '97, updated in PUBLIC HEARING

And frankly, there is really no

been over the last 5 or 6 years where the

explanation as to what the change has

step, not sort of a catch up thrown in

inconsistencies, particularly with respect to the elimination of residential

uses in a historically residential neighborhood in the City of White Plains.

the way as it seems to be here, where the

DGEIS itself acknowledges that there are

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> '06, talks about the golf courses, and the goal being to preserve golf courses as golf courses because they are large tracts of open space, and if that's not possible, to have low density residential

clustered development that preserves open

We heard that from Sue Habel, and it's fleshed out in my letter, and it's certainly discussed in detail in the DGEIS. I'm not going to go into great detail regarding the private recreation alternative. We heard a lot of very relevant points from the FASNY team on

I would just note that in the DGEIS, this assumes a private recreational use on the Westchester Hills property would consist of approximately a 48,000 square foot fitness building, ten tennis courts, five youth soccer fields, and 530 parking spaces, some paved, some graveled.

But again we don't believe there is really a salient analysis in the DGEIS of

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whether that configuration, that use, is even viable on the Westchester Hills site, especially in light of the unprecedented lot coverage and set back requirements as set forth in the proposed zoning.

In addition, the goal stated of the DGEIS to preserve open space, yet Burke Rehabilitation Hospital and New York Presbyterian -- if you look at Exhibit 2-6 in the document, are in the study area that is outlined on some of the mapping -- are excluded from the study and from the subject properties even though the Comprehensive Plan clearly identifies these as large pieces of open space.

Finally and most importantly, the analysis of the proposed residential development options, whether it be the No Action Alternative, to leave in place the R1-30 zoning, which as you know applied to the golf course properties in 2001, as a direct result of the recommendations in 0078

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the '97 Comp Plan, those different scenarios result in anywhere from 46 to 73 acres of open space under the studies done by VHB, the City's consultant.

Up to 65 percent of the Westchester Hills property potentially being left as open space under various scenarios, whether it be R1-30 or the lower density R1-60, in fact the DGEIS in analyzing those alternatives concludes, quote, this -- meaning residential development in this residential neighborhood -- is generally consistent with the surrounding land uses of the subject sites. Although it is different from the existing condition, where surrounding homes are now adjacent to a golf course country club or vacant land, it should not be a significant adverse impact to existing neighborhoods to have new residential

neighborhoods of same or similar

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densities on adjacent lands.
          For all these reasons, we strongly
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     oppose the proposed action and urge the
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     Council to give serious consideration to
     either the No Action Alternative or to
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     the lower density residential
     alternatives, both of which would further
     the City's goals to preserve open space
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     in what has been an historically
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     residential neighborhood for many years
     in White Plains. Thank you. MAYOR ROACH: Thank you.
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          MS. MCPHERSON: Anna Miklas.
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          (NO response).
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          MS. MCPHERSON: Richard O'Rourke.
          MR. O'ROURKE: Good evening Mayor
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     and Members the Common Council. My name
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     is Richard O'Rourke. I'm a partner with
     the law firm of Keene & Beane, P.C.
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          Our office is right around the
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     corner at 445 Mamaroneck Avenue. I'm
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     here this evening on behalf of Fenway
     Golf Club and many of its members that of
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     course are residents of the City of White
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     Plains.
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          And we are here to respectfully
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     request that Fenway Golf Club, that the
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                   PUBLIC HEARING
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     property be removed from the proposed
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     Open Space Recreation District.
          Our rationale is somewhat different
     from what you've heard from the speakers
     on behalf of the French American School
     as well as Westchester Hills. And that's
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     this. As a threshold matter, the
     creation of this zone requires a parcel
     to be at least 100 acres. We don't have
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     100 acres. So by definition, we don't
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     belong as being part of this rezoning.
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     We have 32 acres.
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          And I think it's very important
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     that, at the outset, it be pointed out
     that we don't really qualify. So it begs
     the issue, which has not really been
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     answered in the DGEIS, why are we in fact
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     even included in this.
          One would think that the answer
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     would be found in Section 3.0 of the
     DGEIS, which is entitled The Purpose and
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     Need For the Proposed Action. What's the
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     rationale? Why would you include our
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     property?
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          Section 3.5 of the DGEIS addresses
     objectives of the project sponsor,
     including storm water management and
     traffic management as being laudatory
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     objectives, but inapplicable to our
     property.
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          If you were to look at the DGEIS
     carefully, Section 3.3, that section is
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     entitled Planning for the Mamaroneck
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     River Watershed. And that section
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addresses problems due to the flooding

that has occurred in downstream 14 communities that are part of the 15 Mamaroneck River Watershed. That's the 16 rationale for the purpose and need of 17 this proposed zoning. 18 Yet, yet, Fenway is not in that 19 Mamaroneck Watershed. The other 20 properties are, but ours is not. In 21 fact, that such is the case is actually acknowledged in the DGEIS, because it 22 23 states, quote, except for the Fenway 24 property, all of the subject properties 25 are located within the Mamaroneck River 0082 1 PUBLIC HEARING 2 Watershed. 3 Consequently, and on behalf of Fenway, we would urge that the Common Council remove from consideration the Fenway property simply because we don't meet the criteria, and we don't satisfy 8 the purpose and need as set forth in the 9 DGEIS. 10 So we would respectfully request 11

that you leave us alone, and that our zoning remain as it is, which would allow the Fenway Golf Club to continue with its present zoning. The Club has a storied history. I'm a golfer. When I see a picture of Sam Snead, Byron Nelson, and others of that caliber having played at the time the richest tournament in Westchester, I think in the PGA, it's a Club that has a very storied history. We would like it to continue.

We think if the zoning remains intact as it is, it would serve the purpose of allowing for this Club to continue and to flourish as it has.

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PUBLIC HEARING

Lastly and finally, I think it's encouraging to hear from former Commissioner Habel that from her preliminary review with her department, their suggestion is to remove this property from consideration. And I was surprised by that comment, not aware of it, and I'm delighted. Because that's exactly what we would like. Thank you very much for patience.

MS. MCPHERSON: Barry Effron.

(No response.)

MS. MCPHERSON: John Botti. MR. BOTTI: Good evening Mr. Mayor and Common Council Members. My name is John Botti. I am a parent and trustee at the French American School of New York. I also serve on the Conservancy task force. I have been very involved in the development of our plan for the Greens to Green Conservancy at FASNY, which is 84 acres of permanent publicly accessible natural open space.

The reason I'm here tonight is to

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PUBLIC HEARING

comment on the OSRD DGEIS, and hopefully

highlight some of the important distinctions about types of open space, as well as the desirability and feasibility of the various alternatives.

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 The OSRD DGEIS's stated purpose is the maximization and preservation of open space to enhance the quality of life in neighborhoods. I put forward tonight that the DGEIS does not make the distinction regarding the quality of the open space. Not all open space is of equal benefit. There are very important differences in qualities of open space, namely the environmental differences, the economic differences, and the social differences.

Furthermore, we need to consider the feasibility of the various alternatives. First, I will start with the feasibility of golf courses considered as open space. There are currently 32 public and private golf courses located within ten miles of the former Ridgeway Country Club.

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Ridgeway was in fact number 33, and was no longer viable. We have a map on our website greenstogreendot.org, which shows the location of those 32 golf courses, to give you a visual.

To say there is an abundance of golf courses in this area is a gross understatement. In fact, there is even a golf course, Westchester Hills, which is right across the street. How many golf courses do we really need? It's been — it has become like having a Starbuck's on every corner. Besides, the market itself has determined the fate of the Ridgeway Country Club. Golf course membership is in secular decline, not only in Westchester County, but across the United States. Many communities are also trying to figure out what is the best use for their failed golf courses.

The Common Council studied the feasibility of turning Ridgeway Country Club into a public golf course. They voted against it 6 to 1. You only need

PUBLIC HEARING

to look at what is happening at the Rye Golf Club to get an idea of the economic difficulties that they are facing. The Rye Golf Club's membership has decreased ten percent in the past three years, and their general manager stated at a Rye February 15th City Council meeting, quote, the current business model may not be sustainable.

The economic model for a public golf course is not sustainable and private golf clubs are also under similar pressures to survive. Furthermore, one needs to consider the social benefits for the public at large for a private members only golf and country club.

I ask the question: How many

citizens of White Plains have ever played a round of golf and ever used Ridgeway Country Club? That privilege has been reserved for the select few members. The rest of the City does not have a social or recreational benefit from a private members only club. 0087

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PUBLIC HEARING

Golf courses are notorious users of water, pesticides and fertilizers. As a result of this unnatural manmade intervention, the soils become highly compacted. Golf turf has a shallow root system, and the use of water and pesticides compacts the soil, not allowing storm water to infiltrate into the soil.

The average golf course uses between 10 million and 20 million gallons of water to irrigate every single year. Water is a precious resource, and water management has been recognized as a priority of this Common Council and its SEEC Committee. After reading some of the minutes of the SEEC Committee, 17 different pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and insecticides have been applied to the Ridgeway Country Club every year, over the years.

There are numerous studies about the impact on the community's health, and these pesticides do not disappear. They

PUBLIC HEARING

eventually wind up in our ground water and in our watershed.

So I ask if golf courses are not of feasible use, not economically feasible, not socially feasible, especially in the case of a private members only club, and not environmentally feasible, then what is the quality of having another golf course as a type of open space. Golf courses are considered open space, but what quality do they provide?

Alternatively, natural open space such as a nature preserve or nature conservancy or namely the Greens to Green Conservancy at FASNY White Plains is a far better alternative use as open space.

Economically, the French American School's proposed Greens to Green Conservancy will be at no cost to the City of White Plains and its taxpayers. The acquisition of these 84 acres of open space, the cost to rehabilitate it, and the cost to maintain and secure it, will be paid by FASNY.

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Who else is willing to do this? Which developer out there is willing to do this? All of this is to the benefit of White Plains, without incurring any of the costs.

Environmentally, the open space conservancy will not be irrigating and wasting precious water resources. The Greens to Green Conservancy will also not be applying pesticides. We have not done that since we acquired the property. The soils will benefit from the deep root structures of native plants and meadows. The hydrology of the site will be dramatically improved as a result, and the environment will greatly benefit.

Socially, there is little doubt that a publicly accessible conservancy has a greater social benefit to all of the citizens of White Plains than a private members only golf and country club, which is by design, the privilege of the few.

In conclusion, I put forward that this OSRD DGEIS, number one, needs to

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study the quality of the open space alternatives. That distinction is not currently made in the current proposal, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits.

Furthermore, this DGEIS also needs to take into consideration the feasibility of the various alternative uses as open space. Not all open space is equal. Open publicly accessible environmentally friendly open space is all possible without the OSRD. And I recommend the No Action Alternative. Thank you very much.

MS. MCPHERSON: Mischa Zabotin.

MR. ZABOTIN: Good evening Mr. Mayor and members of the Council. Thank you for your time again this evening. I am Mischa Zabotin, I am the Board Chair of the French American School located at 145 New Street in Mamaroneck.

I have one page. I think I'm the last speaker between you and some TV in Charlotte this evening.

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So as I am sure you all understand by now, the French American School is committed, as is its community, to the concept of preserving open space, and protecting community character. I'm not going to belabor that point.

What I would like to do is just summarize some of the points that the team made here this evening with respect to the OSRD and the draft generic environmental impact statement.

So our plan, as John just said a moment ago, is to create publicly accessible and dynamic open space. 84 acres. Two-thirds of the property that we bought on the Ridgeway property was not created and not offered by us as a precondition of a special permit, or as a condition of a special permit, or mitigation for anything in the SEQRA process.

It was offered because it's consistent with the spirit of FASNY. It

25 was offered also because we took to heart 0092

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PUBLIC HEARING

the vision of the City's Comprehensive Plan as it relates to the Ridgeway property — and frankly their property — that we are here this evening.

Our commitment to preserving and maintaining this unique open space in the spirit of the proposed OSRD will come at significant cost to the French American School of New York.

We are excited about this progressive plan from a pedagogical, environmental, and frankly from an urban planning perspective. That's certainly not the kind of commitment that either a private commercial sports complex, housing developer, or even a religious use would consider making. Certainly not a commitment FASNY could sustain if the open space redistricting is passed as proposed, particularly with respect to its lot coverage and set back requirements, which would make the school even reduced to a 910 student school which Mike Messinger demonstrated earlier

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was not feasible, a physical and financial impossibility.

So we had expected that when the OSRD DGEIS was released, it would at a minimum as we said earlier, recognize and analyze our Conservancy and broader plan against the proposed action of the sports complex; or for that matter, a private membership golf course, which as we heard from a couple of speakers this evening was frankly not feasible at that site.

We were surprised to see the DGEIS, that the so-called No Action Alternative or the potential use of the Ridgeway site without the OSRD was determined to be a hypothetical cookie cutter residential subdivision, which I think no one on either side of this debate is interested in seeing there.

FASNY has spent a lot of time and a lot of resources in good faith to detail and demonstrate the potential environmental impact benefits of our proposal and the DGEIS scheduled for

PUBLIC HEARING

public hearings in two weeks from today.

We are a school. And I know that's an obvious statement, but I think it bears repeating. We hope to be treated like any other public or private school in the City of White Plains. It is our sincere hope that FASNY's application will be evaluated on its merits and not rendered irrelevant by a generalized targeted restrictive zoning regimen as contemplated currently in the DGEIS, which we truly believe is unnecessary and would leave us with little if any

economic or other use for our property. 16 Hopefully this Council will see the 17 unfairness and irrationality of the OSRD, 18 particularly as it regards its proposed lot coverage and set back restrictions 19 20 and rethink its position. Thank you. 21 MS. MCPHERSON: Herbert Adler. MR. ADLER: Good evening Mr. Mayor 22 23 and Council members. My name is Herbert Adler. I reside at 4 Green Lane in White 24 25 Plains, right off North Street, not far 0095 1 PUBLIC HEARING 2 from Ridgeway. I have been a resident of 3 White Plains, the North Street area, since 1998. Prior to that, I lived in the Village of Rye Brook. In fact, I served on the Planning Board of the Village of Rye Brook for approximately 15 years. So I know something about DGEISs. I also 10 have the unique position of being able to say that I was a staunch supporter -- I 11 12 will stand on my record -- of open space for the Village of Rye Brook. 13 In fact, I have the unique 14 15 perspective of having been on the 16 Planning Board at the time that the 17 Purchase Country Club, a golf course in the Village of Rye Brook, was sold and 18 19 developed as the Doral Arrowwood 20 property. 21 As a Planning Board member, I sat where you sit now. I wish we had had 22 23 some of the advantages that you have with the FASNY No Action Proposal. I just do 25 not see how the proposed zoning action 0096 1 PUBLIC HEARING 2 will effectively accomplish preserving 3 open space in the same way that the No 4 Action Proposal and the FASNY proposal 5 would. 6 Converting residential zones to a 7 commercial zone, let's not mistake this, we are talking about a commercial operation. We are talking about a 10 hypothetical commercial operation. We 11 don't know what developer is going to 12 come in there and how they are going to 13 exactly develop the space, even within 14 the confines of the proposed zoning, or

if it's feasible to develop commercially at all.

To me, you have more control with a No Action Proposal and the FASNY proposal. The FASNY project is not a commercial enterprise as such. I hope it will produce — the commercial development will produce much more traffic than the FASNY proposal. It will be a seven-day a week operation. It will operate at night. It will be operated

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PUBLIC HEARING

for its commercial benefit, which means it will be exploited to its fullest. It will create more light pollution, more

sound pollution, and more traffic in and out, seven days a week.

This will be a greater incursion on our residential area and the ambiance and landscape of the residential areas we now enjoy.

I respectfully suggest that you adopt the No Action Proposal. You have a wonderful opportunity to preserve open space in the City of White Plains. And it's incumbent upon you to seize that opportunity. Seize the day and approve the FASNY proposal and reject the proposal for zoning. Thank you.

MS. MCPHERSON: Terence Guerriere.

MS. MCPHERSON: Terence Guerriere.
MR. GUERRIERE: My name is Terence
Guerriere. I live at 14 Depot Avenue,
White Plains. I am coming here before
you tonight as President of the Gedney
Association. Thank you for your
comprehensive approach to open space

PUBLIC HEARING

preservation. Much work has been done by many people. And more work is to be done. And I very much appreciate it. I promise to be brief.

The Gedney Association is very much interested in preserving open space. Of course, with all the properties nearby, including two within our neighborhood, the former Ridgeway Country Club, and Westchester Hills Golf Club, we support actions that preserve the open space and preserve the character of all the surrounding neighborhoods.

We support many of the comments you have heard this evening regarding open space, including those of Fran Jones, Rocky Dell/ Reynal Park.

We have reviewed the DGEIS and have the following observations. If the Council were to decide to change the existing zoning to create the OSRD, we would support the following elements to be included: Prohibition or severe limitations on significant traffic

PUBLIC HEARING

generating activities; inclusion of passive recreational activities as opposed to active recreational activities.

Active recreation activities almost always generates the need for significant parking to handle a large amount of traffic. Passive recreation does not. We noted that some of the potential uses described in the proposal call for parking facilities of 530 spaces on Westchester Hills, 558 for the FASNY Ridgeway Country Club property, and 404 for Maple Moor.

These numbers of vehicles would overwhelm the nearby neighborhoods and counter most, if not all, of the benefits of the open space.

Additional elements to be included

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are low density use development of the
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     property. The higher the density, the
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     more likely the surrounding neighborhoods
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     and roads would be adversely affected.
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          Significant buffers, buffers from
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                    PUBLIC HEARING
     the existing homes and streets from any
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     developments of the property. And
     ideally, a tax-generating use so that
     open spaces do not burden the taxpayers
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     of White Plains.
     The Comprehensive Plan should continue to be your guide. Many people
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     worked on that plan. It is a great plan
     for our City, and I look forward to the
     day where we can further update it to
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     modernize it. But it is a wonderful
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          The plan envisioned in the
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     Comprehensive Plan is for open space uses
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     that preserve and protect the residential
     character of the surrounding
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     neighborhoods of these properties. That
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     should be the guiding principle. After
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     listening to the comments this evening,
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     we will mostly likely have more to add on
     the October date. And we look forward to speaking about FASNY at the FASNY date,
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     which is why I didn't bring it up
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     tonight. Thank you very much.
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          MAYOR ROACH: Thank you, Mr.
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     Guerriere.
          That's it for the people who signed
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     in to be heard. Is there anyone who came
     in later who wishes to be heard this
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     evening?
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          (No response).
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          MAYOR ROACH: Is there a motion to
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     adjourn the hearing to October 1st?
          COUNCILMAN MARTIN: Mr. Mayor, I
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     move to adjourn this public hearing to
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     October 1st.
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          COUNCILMAN BUCHWALD: Second.
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          MAYOR ROACH: All in favor?
          COUNCILMAN BUCHWALD: Aye.
COUNCILWOMAN LECUONA: Aye.
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          COUNCILMAN KROLIAN: Aye.
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          COUNCILMAN BOYKIN: Ave.
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          COUNCIL PRESIDENT SMAYDA: Aye.
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          COUNCILMAN MARTIN: Aye.
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          MAYOR ROACH: Opposed?
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          (No response).
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          MAYOR ROACH: The hearing is
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     adjourned to October 1st. That concludes
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     our business this evening.
          I would however at this time request
     a motion that we adjourn this meeting in
     memory of our late mayor Sy Schulman.
          MR. MARTIN: Mr. Mayor, I move to
     adjourn in the memory of the Honorable Sy
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     J. Schulman.
          COUNCILWOMAN LECUONA: Second.
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          MAYOR ROACH: All in favor?
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COUNCILMAN BUCHWALD: Aye. COUNCILWOMAN LECUONA: Aye.
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             COUNCILMAN KROLIAN: Aye.
COUNCILMAN BOYKIN: Aye.
COUNCIL PRESIDENT SMAYDA: Aye.
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             COUNCILMAN MARTIN: Aye.
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             MAYOR ROACH: Meeting adjourned. (Proceedings adjourned for the
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       evening.)
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             CERTIFICATE
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             STATE OF NEW YORK
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                                                   : ss.
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             COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER )
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                 I, DONNA LOOMBA, Certified
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      Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify:
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                 That the foregoing is a true
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       record of the stenographic minutes taken in the above-captioned matter.
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      IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of September, 2012.
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             Donna Loomba, RPR
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             Certified Shorthand Reporter
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